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Latin for Beginners

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Note: references are to paragraph numbers and original page numbers.
Use this key with caution, it is not free of errors.

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§ 10, page 8

Va'-de ad for-mi'-cam, O pi'-ger, et con-si'-de-ra vi'-as ei'-us et dis'-ce sa-pi-en'-ti-am: quae cum non ha'-be-at du'-cem nec prae-cep-to'-rem nec prin'-ci-pem, pa'-rat in aes-ta'-te ci'-bum si'-bi et con'-gre-gat in mes'-se quod co'-me-dat.

§ 22, page 13

1. America est patria mea.
America, subject, noun; est, copula; patria, noun; est patria mea, predicate.
2. Agricola fīliam amat.
Agricola, subject, noun; filiam, object, noun; amat, verb; filiam amat, predicate.
3. Fīlia est Iūlia.
Filia, subject, noun; est, copula; Iulia, noun; est Iulia, predicate.
4. Iūlia et agricola sunt in īnsula.
Iulia, noun; agricola, noun; Iulia et agricola, subject; sunt, copula, insula, noun; sunt in insula, predicate.
(Note the plural subject Iulia et agricola)
5. Iūlia aquam portat.
Iulia, subject, noun; aquam, object, noun; portat, verb; aquam portat, predicate.
6. Rosam in comis habet.
Rosam, object, noun; comis, noun; habet, verb; in comis habet, predicate.
(Note that the subject is implied in the verb)
7. Iūlia est puella pulchra.
Iulia, subject, noun; est, copula; puella, noun; est puella pulchra, predicate.
8. Domina fīliam pulchram habet.
Domina, subject, noun; filiam, object, noun; habet, verb; filiam pulchram habet, predicate.

§ 26, page 14

agricola, agricolae; aqua, aquae; causa, causae; domina, dominae; fīlia, fīliae; fortūna, fortūnae; fuga, fugae; iniūria, iniūriae; lūna, lūnae; nauta, nautae; puella, puellae; silva, silvae; terra, terrae

§ 30, page 15

amat, amant; labōrat, labōrant; nūntiat, nūntiant; portat, portant; pugnat, pugnant

§ 31, page 15

I.1. Fīlia amat, fīliae amant. 2. Nauta portat, nautae portant. 3. Agricola labōrat, agricolae labōrant. 4. Puella nūntiat, puellae nūntiant. 5. Dominae portant, domina portat.
II.1. The sailor fights / is fighting / does fight, the sailors fight / are fighting / do fight. 2. The girl loves, the girls love. 3. The farmer carries, the farmers carry. 4. The daughter

labours, the daughters labour. 5. The sailor is announcing, the sailors announce. 6. The ladies love, the lady loves.

§ 34, page 17

1. forest, sing. nom.; forests, acc. pl.; forest, acc. sing. 2. flight, acc. sing.; flights, gen. sing, nom. pl.; flight, nom. sing. 3. earths', gen. pl.; earths, gen. sing, nom. pl.; earths, acc. pl. 4. waters, acc. pl.; cause, acc. sing.; moons, acc. pl. 5. daughters, nom. pl., gen. sing.; fortunes, nom. pl., gen. sing.; moons, nom. pl, gen. sing. 6. injuries, acc. pl.; farmers', gen. pl.; waters', gen. pl. 7. injuries', gen. pl.; farmers, nom. pl., gen. sing.; daughters, acc. pl. 8. sailor, acc. sing.; farmers, acc. pl.; sailors, acc. pl. 9. farmer, acc. sing.; girl, acc. sing.; forests', gen. pl.

§ 39, page 19

I. 1. Diana is a goddess. 2. Latona is a goddess. 3. Diana and Latona are goddesses. 4. Diana is the goddess of the moon. 5. Diana is Latona's daughter. / Diana is the daughter of Latona. 6. Latona loves Diana. 7. Diana is the goddess of the woods/forests. 8. Diana loves the wood/forest. 9. Diana carries arrows. 10. Diana kills the wild beasts of the wood/forest. 11. The wild beasts of the lands are fighting.
II. 1. Fīlia Lātōnae silvās amat. 2. Fīlia Lātōnae sagittās portat. 3. Fīliae agricolārum labōrant. 4. Fīlia agricolae aquās silvae amat. 5. Nauta fugam puellārum nūntiat. 6. Puellae iniūriās nautārum nūntiant. 7. Fīlia agricolae labōrat. 8. Sagittae Diānae ferās terrae necant.

§ 40, page 19

1. Quis est Diāna? Who is Diana?
   Diāna est dea silvārum et lūnae.
   Diana dea est.
2. Cuius fīlia est Diāna? Whose daughter is Diana?
   Diāna est fīlia Lātōnae.
3. Quis Diānam amat? Who loves Diana?
   Lātōna Diānam amat.
4. Quis silvam amat? Who loves the forest?
   Diāna silvam amat.
5. Quis sagittās portat? Who carries/is carrying arrows?
   Diāna sagittās portat.
6. Cuius fīliae labōrant? Whose daughters labour/are labouring?
   Fīliae agricolārum labōrant.

§ 47, page 21

direct object, indirect object, genitive
I.1. Who gives money to the sailors? 2. The daughters of the farmer are giving/give money to the sailors. 3. Who announces/is announcing the fortune of the battle? 4. Galba is announcing the fortune of the battle to the farmers. 5. To whom does the mistress of the house/lady tell the story? 6. The mistress of the house/lady tells the story to the farmer's daughter. 7. Who is giving the wreath to Diana? / Who gives Diana a crown? 8. The girl is giving the wreath to Diana because she loves Diana./ The girl gives Diana a crown because she loves Diana. 9. The goddess of the moon carries arrows and kills the wild beasts of the forests. 10. Whose victory is Galba announcing? 11. Galba is announcing the sailor's victory.

II. 1. Cui puellae corōnam dant? 2. Puellae Iūliae corōnam dant, quia Iūlia corōnās amat. 3. Nautae dominīs fābulam nārrant, quia dominae fābulās amant. 4. Agricola fīliae aquam dat. 5. Galba nautae causam pūgnae nūntiat. 6. Dea lūnae aquās silvae amat. 7. Cuius corōnam Lātōna portat? Diānae.

§ 53, page 23

In aquā, in terrā, dē silvā, cum fortūnā, ē silvīs, ā victōriā, ex aquīs, cum nautīs, dē lūnā.

§ 56, page 24
I. Who, Galba, is Diana?
G. Diana, Julia, is the beautiful goddess of the moon and the woods/forests.
I. Whose daughter, Galba, is Diana?
G. Diana is Latona's daughter, Julia.
I. What does Diana carry?
G. Diana carries arrows.
I. Why does Diana carry arrows?
G. Diana carries arrows, Julia, because she kills the bad wild beasts of the large/big forest.
I. Does Latona love her daughter?
G. She does, and her daughter loves Latona.
I. What does your little daughter carry?
G. My little daughter carries pretty wreaths / beautiful crowns.
I. To whom does your daughter give these pretty wreaths / beautiful crowns?
G. She gives the wreaths to Diana.
I. Who is with your daughter? Is she alone?
G. She is not alone; my little daughter is with my maidservant.

§ 62, page 26

I.1. The farmer lives with his daughter in the cottage. 2. The farmer's good daughter prepares dinner. 3. Dinner is pleasing to the farmer and the farmer praises his good daughter. 4. Then the farmer's daughter calls the hens to dinner. 5. The hens love the farmer's daughter. 6. Bad daughters do not prepare good dinners. 7. The daughter of the farmer is pleasing to the lady / mistress of the house. 8. The lady lives on a large island. 9. The lady gives money to the good little girl.
II. 1. Ubi agricola habitat? 2. Agricola in casā parvā habitat. 3. Quis cum agricolā habitat? 4. Fīlia parva cum agricolā habitat. 5. Fīlia agricolae bonam cēnam parat. 6. Agricola bonam cēnam laudat. 7. Bona cēna fīliae agricolae grāta est.

§ 63, page 27

1. Quis cum agricolā in casā habitat? Who lives in the cottage with the farmer?
    Fīlia cum agricolā in casā habitat.
    Fīlia agricolae.
    Fīlia agricolae in casā cum agricolā habitat.
2. Quid bona fīlia agricolae parat? What does the farmer's good daughter prepare?
    Fīlia bona cēnam parat.
    Cēnam.
    Fīlia bona agricolae cēnam parat.
3. Quem agricola laudat? Whom does the farmer praise?
    Agricola fīliam laudat.
    Fīliam agricolae.

Fīliam laudat.
4. Vocatne fīlia agricolae gallīnās ad cēnam? Does the farmer's daughter call the hens to dinner.
Vocat.
5. Cuius fīlia est grāta dominae? Whose daughter is pleasing to the lady?
Fīlia agricolae est grāta dominae.
Fīlia agricolae.
6. Cui domina pecūniam dat? To whom does the lady give money?
Domina bonae puellae parvae pecūniam dat.
Puellae bonae parvae.
Domina puellae pecūniam dat.

§ 69, page 30

Emphatic words underlined
1. Longae nōn sunt tuae viae. Your ways are not long. 2. Suntne tubae novae in meā casā? Nōn sunt. Are not the new trumpets in my cottage? They are not. 3. Quis lātā in silvā habitat? Diāna, lūnae clārae pulchra dea, lātā in silvā habitat. Who lives in the wide forest? Diana, the beautiful goddess of the clear moon, lives in the wide forest. 4. Nautae altās et lātās amant aquās. The sailors love deep and wide waters. 5. Quid ancilla tua portat? Ancilla mea tubam novam portat. What does your maidservant carry? My maidservant carries a new trumpet. 6. Ubi sunt Lesbia et Iūlia? In tuā casā est Lesbia et Iūlia est in meā. Where are lesbia and Julia? Lesbia is in your cottage, and Julia is in mine. 7. Estne Italia lāta terra? Longa est Italia, nōn lāta. Is Italy a wide land? Italy is long, not wide. 8. Cui Galba agricola fābulam novam nārrat? Fīliābus dominae clārae fābulam novam nārrat. To whom does Galba, the farmer, tell the new story? He tells the new story to the daughters of the bright / famous lady. 9. Clāra est īnsula Sicilia. The island of Sicily is famous. 10. Quem laudat Lātōna? Lātōna laudat fīliam. Whom does Latona praise? Latona praises her daughter.

§ 77, page 33

G. Who, O Marcus, is the lieutenant with the spear and the trumpet?
M. The lieutenant, O Galba, is sextus.
G. Where does Sextus live?
M. Sextus lives in the town with his daughters.
G. Do the townspeople love Sextus?
M. They townspeople love Sextus and praise him, because he fights with great firmness.
G. Where, O Marcus, is your maidservant? Why is she not preparing dinner?
M. My maidservant, O Galba, is giving water and grain to the lieutenant's horse.
C. Why doesn't Sextus's slave care for his master's horse?
M. Sextus and his slave are hastening to the town's wall. The townspeople are preparing for war.

§ 78, page 34

1. Ubi fīliae Sextī habitant? Where do the daughters of Sextus live? Fīliae in oppidō habitant. Cum Sextō in oppidō habitant.
2. Quem oppidānī amant et laudant. Whom do the townspeople love and praise? Oppidānī Sextum amant et laudant.
3. Quid ancilla equō lēgātī dat? What does the maidservant give to the horse of the lieutenant? Ancilla equō aquam et frūmentum dat.

4. Cuius equum ancilla cūrat? Whose horse does the maidservant care for? Ancilla equum Sextī cūrat. Ancilla cūrat equum lēgātī.
5. Quis ad mūrum cum Sextō properat? Who is hurrying to the wall with Sextus? Servus cum Sextō ad mūrum properat.
6. Quid oppidānī parant? What are the townspeople preparing for? Oppidānī bellum parant.

§ 82, page 35

I.1. The fatherland of the good slave, the village of the good servants, O good people. 2 The people of the great town, in the large town, in the great towns. 3. With long spears, to long spears, to the wide walls. 4. O wicked lieutenant, friends of the bad lieutenant/of the friend of the bad lieutenant, dinners pleasing to the good lord. 5. wheat of the small horses, O good lord, to the famous lieutenants 6. The Rhine is in Germany, my fatherland. 7. Sextus, the lieutenant, carries a long spear. 8. The good townspeople give money to Sextus, the renowned lieutenant. 9. The bad slaves kill the good horse of Marcus, the master. 10 Galba, the farmer, and Julia, his good daughter, are labouring. 11. Marcus the sailor lives on the island of Sicily.
II. 1. Quis, serve male, amīcus tuus est? Cūr Galbam dominum tuum nōn laudat? 2. Amīcus est ex vīcō Germāniae, patriae meae. 3. Amīcus populum Italiae nōn amat. 4. Quis equum bonum Galbae agricolae cūrat? 5. Ubi, Mārce, est Lesbia ancilla? 6. Ad casam parvam Iūliae fīliae agricolae properat.

§ 86, page 37

I 1. In the village there is a good sailor. 2. Sextus is a friend of the good sailor. 3. Sextus gives a helmet to the good sailor. 4. The roman people praise the good sailor. 5. Sextus carries the booty with the good sailor. 6. Where, good sailor, are the arms and offensive weapons of the Roman lieutenant? 7. The good sailors are hastening to war. 8. The reputation of the good sailors is clear. 9 Battles are pleasing to good sailors. 10. The townsmen are caring for the good sailors. 11. Why, good sailors, are the wicked farmers hastening to the Rhine? 12. The bad farmers are fighting with the good sailors.
II. 1. Agricola malus cum praedā ad vīcum properat. 2. Fāma agricolae malī bona nōn est. 3. Cūr fīlia Galbae agricolae malō arma et tēla dat? 4. Lesbia nautam bonum ad cēnam vocat. 5. Cūr Lesbia cum nautā bonō ā/ex casā properat? 6. Ubi, Sexte, est galea mea? 7. Nautae bonī ad pūgnam dūram properant. 8. Equī agricolārum malōrum parvī sunt. 9. Populus Rōmānus nautīs bonīs pecūniam dat. 10. Amīcī nautās bonōs cūrant. 11. Cuius amīcī cum agricolīs malīs pūgnant?

§ 90, page 38

I.1. The grain of the good land, of the bad sword, of the long war. 2 Great firmness, great garrisons, o famous Vergil. 3. O bad servant, o famous town, o bad son, (o) bad sons, of the bad son. 4. Of the long river, the long rivers, of the long rivers, the fame of the great garrison. 5. With small swords, with the famous goddesses, to the famous sailors. 6. Of the many battles, of great spoils / to great spoils, to the hard battles.

II. Germany.
Germany, fatherland of the Germans, is a famous land. In Germany there are many rivers. The great and wide Rhine is a river of Germany. In the wide forests of Germany there are many wild beasts. Many Germans live in great towns and in small villages and many are good farmers. The wars of the Germans are great and famous. The people of

Germany love war and battles and they often fight with their neighbours. The river Rhine is near to many famous towns.

§ 95, page 40

Italy
Great is the fame of Italy, the fatherland of the Romans, and famous is Rome, mistress of the world. Who does not praise the Tiber, the Roman river, and the beautiful fields neighboring the river? Who does not praise the high walls, the long and hard wars, and the famous victories? Beautiful is the land of Italy. The good fields give farmers great rewards, and the farmers' horses carry plenty of grain / an abundance of wheat to the towns and villages. In the fields of the Roman people labour many slaves. The roads of Italy are long and wide. Neighbouring Italy is the island of Sicily.

§ 96, page 41

C. Where, O Marcus, is your son? Is he in the beautiful land of Italy?
M. He is not in Italy, O Cornelius. He is hastening to the river Rhine with the Roman troops, because there is a rumour of a new war with the Germans. The free people of Germany do not love the Romans.
C. Is your son a lieutenant of the Roman troops?
M. A lieutenant he is not, but he is among the legionary soldiers.
C. What (kind of) arms does he bear / carry?
M. He bears a large shield and a hard coat of mail and a beautiful helmet.
C. What (kind of) weapons of offense does he bear /carry?
M. He bears a sword and a long spear.
C. Does the lieutenant love your son?
M. He does, and often gives my son beautiful rewards and many spoils.
C. Where is the land of the Germans?
M. The land of the Germans, O Cornelius, is beside the Rhine, the great and deep river.

§ 99, page 43

1. Marcus announces his plan to his friend Sextus. 2. There is plenty of grain in our fields. 3. My friends are praising the good dinner of your maidservant. 4. Your coat of mail, O my son, is hard. 5. Our shields and spears, my friend, are in the Roman camp. 6. Are not the men of your fatherland free*? Yes, they are. 7. Where, O Cornelius, is your beautiful helmet? 8. My helmet, O Sextus, is in my cottage. 9. The long spear is yours , but the sword is mine. 10. Julia loves her beautiful hens and the hens love their mistress. 11. Our camp is your camp. 12. There is plent of booty / an abundance of spoils in your camp. 13. Your friends often give food and money to the wretched and the sick.
II. 1. Magister noster dīligentiam Mārcī laudat. 2. Fīlius meus Sextus praedam suam in castra Rōmāna portat. 3. Puellae tuae bonae aegrīs et miserīs auxilium dant. 4. Sunt pūgnae crēbrae / proelia crēbra in vīcīs nostrīs. 5. Ubi, mī fīlī, est cibus lēgātī? 6. Castra sunt mea, sed tēla sunt tua.

* note that līberī could be seen as the noun ‘children’, but then the sentence wouldn’t make sense.

§ 107, page 45

I. The Romans, the famous people of Italy, are preparing for war. Out of their fields, villages and towns strong men are hastening to arms with great zeal. Already the

lieutenants with legionary soldiers are hastening out of Italy to the Rhine, the deep and wide river of Germany, and servants carry food and wheat with horses and carts to the Roman camp. The Germans are weak because of lack of good weapons, but the Romans, armed with helmets, coats of mail, shields, swords, and spears, are strong / but the armed Romans are strong because of their helmets, coats of mail, shields, swords, and spears.
II. 1. Agricolae validī Italiae māgnā cum dīligentiā in agrīs labōrant. 2. Sextus lēgātus et fīlius Mārcus cum Germānīs pūgnant. 3. Legiōnāriī Rōmānī pīlīs longīs armatī sunt. 4. Ubi, Sexte, est Lesbia ancilla tua? 5. Lesbia est cum amīcīs meīs in casā Galbae. 6. Multī sunt aegrī aquā malā et inopiā cibī. 7. Germānī cum fīliīs fīliābusque (cum) equīs et carrīs properant/mātūrant.

§ 111, page 47

I. 1. Which cottage is Julia in? Julia is in neither cottage. 2. The teacher gives a reward to no bad boy. 3. One boy is a sailor, the other is a farmer. 4. Some men love the water, others love the land. 5. Galba works alone with zeal. 6. Is there any wagon in my field? 7. Lesbia is the maid of one of the lords, Tullia is the maid of another lord. 8. Lesbia prepares dinner alone. 9. The dinner of no other maid is good. 10. Lesbia gives dinner to no other man.
II. 1. Virī tōtīus Germāniae bellum parant. 2. Alia oppida sunt māgna, alia parva. 3. Alius puer gallīnās amat, alius equōs. 4. Iam praeda ūnīus oppidī est in castrō nostrō. 5. Tōtus vīcus noster inōpiā cibī īnfīrmus est. 6. Populus in/ad alterum oppidum iam properat/mātūrat. 7. Apud Rōmānōs inopia frūmentī nōn est./Apud Rōmānōs nulla est inopia frūmentī.

§ 117, page 49

I. 1. Eam, eum, id, eōs, eās, ea laudat. 2. Is carrus, ea fāma, iī magistrī, eae fēminae, id domicilium, ea domicilia. 3. Id praesidium validum, apud eās fēminās īnfīrmās et aegrās, ea inopia cōnstantiae, ea cōnsilia crēbra. 4. Altera fēmina suās gallīnās vocat. 5. Alia fēmina eius gallīnās vocat. 6. Gallus arma sua laudat. 7. Gallus arma eius laudat. 8. Is agricola agrōs eōrum saepe arat. 9. Iī servī miserī dominum suum dēsīderant. 10. Iī servī miserī dominus eōrum dēsīderant. 11. Virī līberī patriam suam amant. 12. Vīcōs et oppida eius amant.

§ 118, page 50

M. Who is the man, Cornelius, with the little boy? Is he Roman and free?
C. He isn't a Roman, Marcus. That man is a slave and his dwelling place is in the forests of Gaul.
M. Is the boy the son of this slave or another?
C. The boy is the son of neither. He is the son of the lieutenant Sextus.
M. Where does the boy hurry to with that slave?
C. He is hurrying to Sextus' wide fields with the slave. All the grain is already ripe and a large number of slaves are working in the fields of Italy.
M. Are the Gauls farmers and do they plough the fields of their fatherland?
C. They aren't farmers. The Gauls love war, not agriculture. Among them, the men fight and the women, with the help of the children, plough fields and prepare food.
M. Our teacher often tells us boys and girls pleasing stories of the Gauls, and he often praises them.
C. Bad is their fate and the wretched slaves often long for their fatherland with many tears.

§ 124, page 53

S. Where are you, Marcus? Where is Quintus? Where are you, friends?
M. I am with Quintus in the forest, Sextus. We are not alone; there are many other boys in the forest.
S. Now you are happy, but recently you weren't happy. Why were you wretched?
M. I was wretched because my friends were in another village and I was alone. Now I am among my companions. Now we are and will be happy.
S. Have you been to school today?
M. We weren't in school today, because the teacher was ill.
S. Will you be in school soon?
M. My friends will be there, but I will not be.
S. Why won't you be there? The teacher, often angry, doesn't praise you lack of zeal and industry.
M. I was ill recently and now I am weak.

§ 125, page 53

1. Es, estis, erās, erātis, eris, eritis. 2. Sum, eram, erō. 3. Est, erat, erit. 4. Sumus, erāmus, erimus. 5. Sunt, erant, erunt. 6. Cūr nōn erās in lūdō hodiē? Eram aeger/aegra. 7. Nūper erat nauta, nunc est agricola, mox erit magister. 8. Hodiē sum laetus / laeta, sed nūper eram miser / misera. 9. Magistrī erant laetī dīligentiā puerōrum.

§ 131, page 56

I. 1. we call (ind.praes.act.1.pl.) you hasten (ind.praes.act.2.pl.) they order (ind.praes.act.3.pl.). 2. you move (ind.praes.act.2.pl.) you praise (ind.praes.act.2.sing.) you see (ind.praes.act.2.sing). 3. you destroy (ind.praes.act.2.pl.) you have (ind.praes.act.2.pl.) they give (ind.praes.act.3.pl.). 4. you hasten (ind.praes.act.2.sing.) he longs for (ind.praes.act.3.sing.) we see (ind.praes.act.1.pl.). 5. he orders (ind.praes.act.3.sing.) they move (ind.praes.act.3.pl.) he kills (ind.praes.act.3.sing.). 6. we tell (ind.praes.act.1.pl.) you move (ind.praes.act.2.sing.) they see (ind.praes.act.3.pl.). 7. you labour (ind.praes.act.2.pl.) they hasten (ind.praes.act.3.pl.) you carry (ind.praes.act.2.sing.) they prepare (ind.praes.act.3.pl.). 8. he destroys (ind.praes.act.3.sing) you have (ind.praes.act.2.pl.) we order (ind.praes.act.1.pl) you give (ind.praes.act.2.sing.)
II. 1. arāmus. 2. cūrant. 3. dās, habēs, habēs. 4. dēlēmus, dēsīderō, habitant. 5. vocat, vident, nārrāmus. 6. pūgnāmus, iubēmus, movet, parat. 7. labōrant, necāmus, nūntiās / nūntiātis.

§ 135, page 57

I. 1. we were seeing, he was longing for, you were hastening. 2. they were giving, you were calling, we were destroying. 3. they do fight, you were praising, you were moving. 4. they were ordering, you were hastening, we were carrying. 5. you were giving, they were telling, you were labouring. 6. they were seeing, you were moving, we were announcing. 7. he was killing, I was moving, he was having, you were preparing.
II. 1. habēbās / habēbātis, necābāmus, labōrābant. 2. movēbat, iubēbāmus, pūgnābāmus. 3. nārrābāmus, vidēbant, vocābat. 4. habitābant, dēsīderābam, dēlēbāmus. 5. dabās / dabātis, movēbās / movēbātis, nūntiābās / nūntiābātis. 6. cūrābant, arābat, laudābāmus.

§ 136, page 57

Niobe, queen of the Thebans, was a beautiful woman yet proud. She was proud not only because of her beauty and the power of (her) husband but also due to her great number of children.For she had seven sons and seven daughters. But this pride was cause of great sadness to the queen and cause of hard/cruel punishment to her children.

§ 139, page 58

I. 1. you will move, you will praise, I shall plough. 2. you will destroy, you will call, they will give. 3. you will hasten, he will long for, we shall see. 4. he will have, they will move, he will kill. 5. we will tell, you will advise, they will see. 6. you will work, they will care for, you will give. 7. we will live, you will hasten, they will order, he will prepare. 8. I shall announce, we shall carry, I shall order.
II. 1. nūntiābimus, vidēbimus, mātūrābō / properābō. 2. portābō, arābit, cūrābunt. 3. nūntiābis / nūntiābitis, movēbis / movēbitis, dabis / dabitis. 4. pūgnābimus, dēlēbimus, dēsīderābō. 5. vocābit, vidēbunt, nārrābitis. 6. habitābunt, iubēbimus, laudābit. 7. labōrābunt, necābimus, habēbis / habēbitis, dēlēbit.

§ 140, page 59

Apollo and Diana were children of Latona. The Thebans prepared frequent sacrifices to/for them. The townspeople loved Latona and her children. This was troublesome to the proud queen. "Why?" said the queen, "are you preparing sacrifices for Latona and her children?" Latona has two children; *I* have fourteen. Where are *my* sacrifices?" Latona, angry because of these words, calls her children. Apollo and Diana fly to her, and destroy the wretched children of the proud queen with their arrows. Niobe, recently happy, now wretched, sits among her slain children and longs for them with perpetual tears.

§ 145, page 60

I. 1. The Romans have land fit for agriculture. 2. The Gauls were hostile to the Roman troops. 3. To whom was the goddess Latona not friendly? 4. The goddess Latona was not friendly to the proud queen. 5. Our food, Marcus, will be pleasing to the armed men. 6. What was annoying to the people of Italy? 7. Long wars with the Gauls were annoying to the people of Italy. 8. The fields of the Germans were neighbouring to the Rhine river. 9. The Romans moved the camp to the forest close to the town. 10. Not only the beauty of the queen, but also (her) pride, was great. 11. Soon the beautiful queen will be sick with sorrow. 12. Why was Niobe, the queen of the Thebans, happy? Niobe was happy because of her many sons and daughters.
II. 1. Sacra populī superbae rēgīnae molesta erunt. 2. Sacra nōn sōlum Lātōnae sed etiam Diānae grāta erant. 3. Diāna inimīcos Lātōnae dēlēbit. 4. Poena rēgīnae superbae deae Diānae grāta erat. 5. Rōmānī cōpiās ad māgnum agrum castrīs idōneum movēbunt. 6. Aliī sociī erant Rōmānīs amīcī, aliī Gallīs.

§ 146, page 61

Cornelia and her jewels.
Among the ancient ladies, Cornelia, daughter of Africanus, was especially famous. Her sons were Tiberius Gracchus and Gaius Gracchus. These boys lived with Cornelia in the town of Rome, the most famous town of Italy. There Cornelia took care of them and there she taught them with great zeal. Cornelia was a good woman, and she loved good discipline most of all.

§ 149, page 62.

I. 1. Who is driving? Why does he come? Whom does he send? Whom are you leading. 2. What do they send? To whom do they come? Whose camp do they fortify? 3. Whom do they drive? We are coming. What does the boy find? 4. Whom do we send? Whose horse are you (pl) leading? What do they say? 5. We are fortifying, you (pl) are coming, he says. 6. We are driving, you (pl) find, you (sing) are fortifying. 7. You (sing) find, you (pl) lead, you (sing) are saying. 8. You (pl) drive, we hear, we rule.
II. 1. Quid reperiunt? Quem audiunt? Cūr venit? 2. Cuius castra mūnīmus? Cui dīcit? Quid dīcimus? 3. Agō, dūcis / dūcitis, audiunt. 4. Mittis / mittitis, dīcit, mūnīs / mūnītis. 5. Veniō, reperīmus, mittunt. 6. Dūcunt, agis / agitis, mūnit. 7. Dūcitis, reperītis, regitis.

§ 150, page 62

Cornelia and her jewels (concluded)
Next to the dwelling place of Cornelia was the abode of the beautiful Campana. Campana was proud not only because of her beauty but most of all because of her jewels. She was always praising them. “Do you have any jewels, Cornelia?” she says. “Where are your jewels?” Then Cornelia calls her sons Tiberius and Gaius. “My boys”, she says, “are my jewels. For good children always are especially bright jewels for a good woman.”

§ 152, page 64

I. 1. He was driving, he was coming, he was sending, they were leading. 2. They were driving, they were sending, you were leading, they were fortifying. 3. We were sending, you were leading, they were saying. 4. We were fortifying, you were coming, you were saying. 5. You were sending, we were coming, he was finding. 6. You were finding, you were coming, you were hearing. 7. We were driving, you were finding, he was fortifying. 8. You were driving, I was saying, I was fortifying.
II. 1. Dūcēbant, agēbās,/ agēbātis, mūniēbat. 2. Mittēbant, reperiēbāmus., veniēbam. 3. Mittēbās / mittēbātis, mūniēbās / mūniēbātis, dīcēbat. 4. Audiēbant, dūcēbās / dūcēbātis, agēbam. 5. Dīcēbāmus, mittēbat, mūniēbam. 6. Veniēbant, audiēbat, reperiēbam. 7. Regēbās / regēbātis, veniēbāmus, regēbant.

§ 155, page 65

1. Do you believe the words of the allies? Many don’t believe their words. 2. My neighbours do not favour your advice, because they are eager for war. 3. Tiberius and Gaius did not resist the hard discipline and they obeyed Cornelia. 4. The goddess was hostile to the seven daughters of the queen. 5. A hard punishment and perpetual sorrow will not persuade the queen. 6. Recently she was resisting and now she resists the power of Latona. 7. Soon the arrows will fly and injure the wretched children.

§ 158, page 66

I. 1. He will say, you will lead, we shall fortify. 2. They will say, you will say, we shall send. 3. They will fortify, they will come, they will send, they will drive. 4. He will lead, you will send, he will come, he will drive. 5. He will fortify, you will find, we will drive. 6. I shall send, we shall come, they will rule. 7. You will hear, you will come, you will find. 8. He will find, I shall drive, we shall lead, he will send. 9. You will see, I shall sit, we shall call.
II. 1. Reperiam, audiet, venient. 2. Mūniam, mittet, dīcēmus. 3. Agam, dūcēs / dūcētis, audient. 4. Mittēs / mittētis, mūniēs / mūniētis, dīcet. 5. Veniam, reperiēmus, mittent.

6. Quis fābulae crēdet? Ego fābulae crēdam. 7. Cuius amīcīs favētis? Amīcīs nostrīs favēmus. 8. Quis armīs nostrīs resistet? Sextus armīs vestrīs resistet. 9. Quis eī persuādēbit? Iī eī persuādēbunt / Illī eī persuādēbunt. 10. Cūr equō meō nocēbās? Nōn nocēbam equō tuō. 11. Cui servus bonus pāret? Servus bonus magistrō (suō) pāret. 12. (Virī) nostrī aliī pūgnae studēbant / Nostrī novō proeliō studēbant.

NB: Nostrī and vestrī can be used as substantives for “our men”, “your men”

§ 161, page 68

3. venī, venīte, dūce, dūcite, vocā, vocāte, docē, docēte, laudā, laudāte, dīce, dīcite, sedē, sedēte, age, agite, fac, facite, mūnī, mūnīte, mitte, mittite, rape, rapite.

§ 162, page 68

I. 1. They will flee, they do, he threw. 2. Destroy, announce (pl), they flee. 3. Come (pl), say, you will make. 4. Lead (pl), I shall throw, they fled. 5. Do, we threw, we flee, seize (pl). 6. Sit (pl), find, teach (pl). 7. We shall flee, they will throw, you will seize. 8. They will find, you seized (pl), they do harm. 9. Favour (pl), resist, you will obey (pl). 10. Fly to many lands and give help. 11. I will take my weapons and I will destroy many wild beasts. 12. Who will believe your story? 13. Be good, boys, and hear the pleasing words of the teacher.
II. 1. Dea arma rapiet et tēla iaciet. 2. Tēlīs multās ferās dēlēbit. 3. Auxilium dabit īnfīrmīs. 4. Ad multās terrās volābit et ferāe fugient. 5. Nārrate, Rōmānī, līberīs fābulam clāram.

§ 167, page 70

I. 1. you are praised, you praise, it is given, he gives. 2. It will be given, he will give, you are seen, you see. 3. He called, he was called, you will destroy, you will be destroyed. 4. He was prepared, he prepared, you care for, you are cared for. 5. They were carried, they carried, we will be seen, we will see. 6. You are ordered, you order, you were praised, you praised. 7. You will be moved, you will move, they were given, they were giving. 8. They are destroyed, they destroy, we were prepared, we prepared.
II. 1.Parāmus, parāmur, vocābor, vocābō, portābās / portābātis, portābāris / portābāre / portabāminī. 2. Video, videor, nūntiābātur, nūntiābat, iubēbunt, iubēbuntur. 3. Necāberis / necābiminī, necābis / necābitis, movēs / movētis, movēris / movēminī, laudāmus, laudāmur. 4. Vocor, vocō, habēbis / habēbitis, cūrāris / curāminī. 5. Videntur, vident, docēbāmus, docēbāmur, movēbunt, movēbuntur.

§ 168, page 71

Perseus and Andromeda.
Perseus was the son of Juppiter, the greatest of the gods. The poets tell many stories about him. The gods favour him, they give him magical armour and wings. Armed with these weapons and supported by the wings he flew to many lands, destroyed savage monsters and gave aid to the wretched and the weak.
Ethiopia is a land of Africa. Cepheus rules this land. Neptunus, the greatest god of the waters, was angry with him and he sends a savage monster to Ethiopia. There the monster not only harmed the wide and beautiful fields of Ethiopia, but also destroyed the dwellings of the farmers and killed many men, women and children. The people fled from the fields and fortified the towns with strong walls. Then Cepheus, moved by great sadness, hurries to Juppiter’s oracle and speaks as follows: “My friends are killed, my

fields are being devastated. Hear my words, Juppiter. Give help to the wretched. Drive the savage monster out of my fatherland."

§ 170, page 72

I. 1. He drove, he was driven, he sent, he was sent, he led. 2. They drive, they are driven, they are sent, they send, they fortify. 3. I am sent, I will be sent, I shall sent, you will be led, you are led. 4. We will be said, we say, we shall say, we are said, you (pl) were fortified. 5. He is led, you (pl) are led, we are found, I shall be found, he is driven. 6. We drove, we were driven, you are found, you will be found. 7. You are fortified, I was coming, I was led, it will be said. 8. You are sent, you sent, you will be sent, you are sent, you were driven. 9. it is said, he says, they are fortified, they will find, they will be heard.
II. 1. Agēbar, agēbam, dūcēbāmus, dūcēbāmur, dīcit, dīcitur. 2. Mittam, mittar, reperiēs, reperiēris, dūcunt, dūcuntur. 3. Reperior, dūcimur, aguntur, dūcēbāris / dūcēbāminī. 4. Agēmus, agēmur, dūcit, dūcitur, venient, mūnientur. 5. Regēbant, regēbantur, mittēs / mittētis, mittēris / mittēminī, mitteris / mittiminī. 6. Dūcēbatur, veniet, dīceris / dīciminī.

§ 171, page 73

Perseus and Andromeda, continued
Then the oracle answers as follows: "Bad is your fortune. Neptunus, the great god of the waters, (who is) hostile to the land of Ethiopia, sends these punishments. But prepare a suitable offering for the angry god and the savage monster will be driven from your fatherland. Your daughter Andormeda is pleasing to the monster. Give her to the monster. Save your dear fatherland and the life of your people." Andromeda, however, was a beautiful girl. Cepheus loved her very much.

§ 174, page 74

3. docēre, docērī, sedēre, sedērī, volāre, volārī, cūrāre, cūrārī, mittere, mittī, dūcere, dūcī, mūnīre, mūnīrī, reperīre, reperīrī, iacere, iacī, rapere, rapī.

§ 175, page 74

2. docē, docēte, docēre, docēminī; sedē, sedēte, sedēre, sedēminī; volā, volāte, volāre, volāminī; cūrā, cūrāte, cūrāre, cūrāminī; mitte, mittite, mittere, mittiminī; dūce, dūcite, dūcere, dūciminī; mūnī, mūnīte, mūnīre, mūnīminī; reperī, reperīte, reperīre, reperīminī; iace, iacite, iacere, iaciminī; rape, rapite, rapere, rapiminī.

§ 176, page 75

I. 1. Then Perseus with his wings will fly to many lands. 2. The savage monster hastens through the waters and will soon devastate our fields. 3. If, however, Cepheus will hasten to the oracle, the oracle will answer as follows. 4. Who will be conquered by the weapons of Perseus? Many monsters will be conquered by his weapons. 5. With great cares and many tears the farmers are driven from their dear homes. 6. Many places will be laid waste and many towns will be destroyed. 7. The monster is strong, yet it will be overcome. 8. Will you always believe the words of the oracle? I will not always believe them. 9. Will Cepheus obey the oracle? The words of the oracle will persuade them. 10. If we will not flee, the town will be taken and the townsmen will be killed. 11. Call the boys and tell the famous story about the savage monster.
II. 1. Volā, cūrārī, mittiminī, dūc. 2. Dūcere, dūcī, rapiminī, mūnī. 3. Iacī, volāre, mitte, reperīrī. 4. Mittī, dūciminī, iacere, capī. 5. Reperī, audīte, regiminī, mūnīrī.

§ 177, page 76

indicative					
rapiō	rapior	mūnīs	mūnīris	reperit	reperītur
rapiēbam	rapiēbar	mūniēbās	mūniēbāris	reperiēbat	reperiēbātur
rapiam	rapiar	mūniēs	mūniēris	reperiēt	reperiētur
imperative					
rape	rapere	mūnī	mūnīre	reperī	reperīre
infinitive					
rapere	rapī	mūnīre	mūnīrī	reperīre	reperīrī

indicative					
docēmus	docēmur	vidētis	vidēminī	dīcunt	dīcuntur
docēbāmus	docēbāmur	vidēbātis	vidēbāminī	dīcēbant	dīcēbantur
docēbimus	docēbimur	vidēbitis	vidēbiminī	dīcent	dīcentur
imperative					
docēte	docēminī	vidēte	vidēminī	dīcite	diciminī
infinitive					
docēre	docērī	vidēre	vidērī	dīcere	dīcī
indicative					
agit	agitur	laudant	laudantur	portat	portātur
agēbat	agēbātur	laudābant	laudābantur	portābat	portābātur
aget	agētur	laudābunt	laudābuntur	portābit	portābitur
imperative					
age	agere	laudāte	laudāminī	portā	portāre
infinitive					
agere	agī	laudāre	laudārī	portāre	portārī

§ 182, page 78

I. 1. The men, (who are) tired because of lack of food, will leave from that place. 2. The Germans approached the Roman camp, nevertheless the lieutenant kept the troops from the battle. 3. Many towns of the Gauls will be taken by the Romans. 4. Then the Romans will kill all the people of these towns with swords and spears. 5. The townsmen will resist the Romans, but they will flee, tired from the long battle. 6. Many fled out of Gaul and lived in the villages of the Germans. 7. The wretched sailors are wounded by savage enemies and are in need of food. 8. Leave and give the men grain and plenty of wine. 9. Our troops were kept from the battle by the lieutenant Sextus. 10. That town was far away from the Roman province.

II. 1. Nautae dēfessī locō deae Diānae cārō appropinquābant. 2. Cibō et vīnō egēbant. Sine cibō, sine vinō erant. 3. Tum Galba et septem / septemque aliī (virī) ā Sextō ad īnsulam antīquam mittuntur. 4. Iam ā terrā nōn longē absunt, et altō in locō (virōs) armātōs vident. 5. Pīlīs sagittīsque ā virīs ab terrā prohibentur. 6. Virī māgnō (cum) studiō tēla dē / ex locō altō iaciēbant.

§ 188, page 80

The boys Titus, Marcus and Quintus

M. Where have you been, Titus and Quintus?

T. I've been to my school and Quintus has been to his school. We've been good boys. Has Sextus been in the village today?

M. He has. He was hurrying through the fields near the river recently. There he and Cornelius have a boat.

T. A boat, you say? Tell someone else that story!
M. Yes, truly, a beautiful new boat!
Q. With whose money do Sextus and Cornelius prepare that boat? Who gives them the money?
M. The friends of Cornelius have much gold and the boy doesn't lack money.
T. Where will the boys sail to? Will they sail far from land?
M. Their plans are doubtful. But today, I believe, if the wind is (will be) suitable, they will sail to the biggest island. They have been there before already. Then, however, the wind was treacherous and the boys were in great danger.
Q. Water moved by the wind is always hostile to sailors, and often the treacherous wind seizes the boats and drives and destroys them. Those boys, if they won't be very careful, will be overcome by the angry water and strong wind and thus be killed.

§ 189, page 81

1. Ubi puerī anteā fuerant? In lūdō fuerant. 2. Ubi Sextus fuerat? In agrō proximō fluviō fuerat. 3. Quis hodiē cum Sextō fuit? Cornēlius cum eō fuit. 4. Quis ita dīcit? Marcus. 5. Sī ventus fuit idōneus, puerī in nāvigiō fuērunt. 6. Mox cum puerīs nāvigābimus. 7. Nōn erit perīculum, sī attentī fuerimus.

§ 193, page 83

Perseus and Andromeda, continued
Cepheus, moved very much by the adverse fortune, has left and has told the words of the oracle to the people of Ethiopia with many tears. The fate* of Andromeda, a beautiful girl, was lamented by all the people, yet there was no help. Then Cepheus, filled with sadness (with a heart full of sadness) led his dear daughter out of the towngate to the water and bound her arms to hard rocks. Then the friends of the poor girl went far away and waited a long time for the savage monster.
Then Perseus, supported by wings, flew by chance over Ethiopia. He saw the people, Andromeda, and the tears and he went down to earth exceedingly astounded. Then Cepheus told him about all his worries and spoke as follows: I will obey the words of the oracle, and give my daughter for my fatherland; but if you will kill that monster and save Andromeda, I will give her to you.

*fātum, fate, according to my dictionary often used in the plural.

§ 194, page 84

dederam, dederās, dederat, dederāmus, dederātis, dederant
portāverō, portāveris, portāverit, portāverimus, portāveritis, portāverint
dēlēveram, dēlēverās, dēlēverat, dēlēverāmus, dēlēverātis, dēlēverant
mōverō, mōveris, mōverit, mōverimus, mōveritis, mōverint
habueram, habuerās, habuerat, habuerāmus, habuerātis, habuerant
dīxerō, dīxeris, dīxerit, dīxerimus, dīxeritis, dīxerint
discesseram, discesserās, discesserat, discesserāmus, discesserātis, discesserant
fēcerō, fēceris, fēcerit, fēcerimus, fēceritis, fēcerint
vēneram, vēnerās, vēnerat, vēnerāmus, vēnerātis, vēnerant
mūnīverō, mūnīveris, mūnīverit, mūnīverimus, mūnīveritis, mūnīverint

§ 195, page 85

dedisse, portāvisse, dēlēvisse, mōvisse, habuisse, dīxisse, discessisse, fēcisse, vēnisse, mūnīvisse

§ 196, page 85

I. 1. You have had, they have moved, they had sent. 2. He has seen, you will have said, to have led. 3. You have sent, they have obeyed, we had left. 4. he has strengthened, I had given, I will have sent. 5. We will have had, I have destroyed, he has obeyed, to have been. 6. You had given, you will have strengthened, you had come, to have sent. 7. You had come, to have made, you had given, you will have carried. 8. Who had the words of the oracle moved? The words of the oracle had moved the people. 9. To whom will Cepheus have told the words of the oracle? Cepheus will have told the words of the oracle to Perseus. 10. Her friends shall have gone away from Andromeda. 11. The fierce monster had destroyed many dwelling places. 12. Where have you seen the monster? We have seen it in the water. 13. What will the monster do? The monster will kill Andromeda.

II. 1. Pāruērunt, dēlēvimus, habuerō. 2. Mīserimus, vēneram, mūnīvērunt. 3. Discesseram, pāruit, mīsistī / mīsistis. 4. Dēlēvisse, vīdisse, dederit, portāvērunt. 5. Dēlēverat, mōvit, habuistī / habuistis. 6. Dedī, mōverās / mōverātis, dīxerāmus. 7. Fēceris / fēceritis, dūxerint, dedisse. 8. Quis mōnstrum vīderat? Andromeda id vīderat. 9. Cūr virī ex oppidīs discesserant? Discesserant quia mōnstrum vēnerat. 10. Pāruitne Cēpheus ōrāculō? Pāruit.

§ 198, page 86

active synopses

amō, amāre, āmāvī		parō, parāre, parāvī		do, dare, dedī	
amō	amāvī	parās	parāvistī	dat	dedit
amābam	amāveram	parābās	parāverās	dabat	dederat
amābō	amāverō	parābis	parāveris	dabit	dederit
amā		parā		dā	
amāre	amāvisse	parāre	parāvisse	dare	dedisse
laudō, laudāre, laudāvī		dēleō, dēlēre, dēlēvī		habeō, habēre, habuī	
laudāmus	laudāvimus	dēlētis	dēlēvistis	habent	habuērunt
laudābāmus	laudāverāmus	dēlēbātis	dēlēverātis	habēbant	habuerant
laudābimus	laudāverimus	dēlēbitis	dēlēveritis	habēbunt	habuerint
laudāte		dēlēte		habēte	
laudāre	laudāvisse	dēlēre	dēlēvisse	habēre	habuisse
moveō, movēre, mōvī		pāreō, pārēre, pāruī		videō, vidēre, vīdī	
moveō	mōvī	pārēs	pāruistī	videt	vīdit
movēbam	mōveram	pārēbās	pāruerās	vidēbat	vīderat
movēbō	mōverō	pārēbis	pārueris	vidēbit	vīderit
movē		pārē		vidē	
movēre	mōvisse	pārēre	pāruisse	vidēre	vīdisse
dīcō, dīcere, dīxī		discēdō, discēdere, discessī		dūcō, dūcere, dūxī	
dīcimus	dīxīmus	discēditis	discessistis	dūcunt	dūxērunt
dīcēbāmus	dīxerāmus	discēdēbātis	discesserātis	dūcēbant	dūxerant
dīcēmus	dīxerimus	discēdētis	discesseritis	dūcent	dūxerint
dīcite (dīc)		discēdite		dūcite (dūc)	
dīcere	dīxisse	discēdere	discessisse	dūcere	dūxisse

mittō, mittere, mīsī		capiō, capere, cēpī		mūniō, mūnīre, mūnīvī	
mittō	mīsī	capis	cēpistī	mūnit	mūnīvit
mittēbam	mīseram	capiēbās	cēperās	mūniēbat	mūnīverat
mittam	mīserō	capiēs	cēperis	mūniet	mūnīverit
mitte		cape		mūnī	
mittere	mīsisse	capere	cēpisse	mūnīre	mūnīvisse
veniō, venīre, vēnī					
venīmus	vēnīmus				
veniēbāmus	vēnerāmus				
veniēmus	vēnerimus				
venī					
venīre	venisse				

§ 200, page 87

Perseus and Andromeda, concluded.
Perseus was always eager for battle and he answered: “Your words are very pleasing,” and gladly* he prepared his magical armour. Suddenly the monster is seen; it hastens quickly through the water and approaches Andromeda. Her friends are far away and the poor girl is alone. Perseus, however, flew over the water without delay. Suddenly he came down and wounded the savage monster severely with his hard sword. For a long time the battle is fought, for a long time the fight is doubtful. Finally, however, Perseus killed the monster and carried back the victory. Then he came to the stone, freed Andromeda, and led her to Cepheus. He, recently wretched, now glad, spoke as follows: “with your help, my friend, my dear girl is free; Andromeda is yours.” For a long time Perseus lived there with Andromeda and was loved greatly by all the people.

* laetus is an adjective describing Perseus, but more fluently translated as an adverb.

§ 202, page 88

monita sum, monita eram, monita erō
rēcta sum, rēcta eram, rēcta erō
capta sum, capta eram, capta erō
audita sum, audita eram, audita erō

§ 205, page 89

amātus esse, monitus esse, rēctus esse, captus esse, audītus esse

§ 206, page 89

laudāre, laudāvisse, laudātūrus esse
monēre, monuisse, monitūrus esse
regere, rēxisse, rēctūrus esse
capere, cēpisse, captūrus esse
audīre, audīvisse, audītūrus esse

§ 207, page 90.

I. 1. The story of Andromeda was told. 2. Many stories have been told by the teacher. 3. The field had been plowed by the strong farmer. 4. The fields had been plowed by the

strong farmers. 5. The gold will have been carried by the treacherous slave to his (own) dwelling place. 6. Our weapons were praised by the lieutenant. Who has praised your weapons? 7. We were called to dinner by your maid. 8. Andromeda was not given to the monster because the monster had been killed by Perseus.
II. 1. Prōvinciae vāstātae sunt, ager vāstātus erat, oppida vāstāta erunt. 2. Ōrācula audīta sunt, ōrāculum audītum est, ōrācula audīta erant. 3. Ōrāculum audītum erit, prōvincia capta erat, nāvigia capta sunt. 4. Agrī vāstātī sunt, vir monitus est, puellae monitae erunt. 5. Oppida rēcta erant, captī / captae erimus, audītus / audīta eris, auditī / audītae eritis.

§ 211, page 93

I. 1. Did Cornelia not have the ornaments of gold? Yes, she did. 2. Sextus was not holding a shield on his left arm, was he? Not on the right; but Sextus was holding his shield on his left arm. 3. Many wars had been waged in vain by the Gauls. 4. When the town was occupied by the treacherous Sextus, the wretched townsmen were slain by the sword (put to the sword). 5. This town was full of grain. 6. Did Sextus not demand grain from the townsmen? Yes, but they refused to give him grain. 7. Why was the town destroyed by Sextus? Because grain was refused. 8. That victory was not doubtful. 9. The townsmen were weary and lacked weapons. 10. They did not attempt flight, did they? Not at all.
II. 1. Ubi Iūlia stābat? Ubi iusserās stābat/ stābat ubi iusserās. 2. Gerēbatne Iūlia ūlla ōrnāmenta / ūllane Iūlia gerēbat ōrnāmenta / ōrnāmentane Iūlia gerēbat? Habēbat multa aurī ōrnāmenta. 3. Nōnne fugam temptāvit ubi perīculum vidit? Temptavit. 4. Quis eam cēpit? Galba eam sine morā cēpit et bracchiō sinistrō (eam) tenuit. 5. Num habēbat aurum dominae? Nōn; aurum ā perfidā ancillā captum erat et reportātum est

§ 217, page 95

I. 1. The school's teacher ordered the children to work with diligence. 2. To be without food and wine is annoying for the men. 3. The armed men forbade the Gauls to pitch camp in that place. 4. Is the lieutenant in the fort or on the wall? He is in front of the gate. 5. When our men began to flee, the lieutenant was captured by your men. 6. The Gauls had stormed the fort there, where the garrison was weak. 7. Some were trying to fight, others were attacking the gates. 8. The women were sitting in front of (their) dwelling places and were not able to resist the strong Gauls. 9. War is savage; it favours neither the weak nor the wretched. 10. But the men demanded weapons and were eager to drive the Gauls down from the walls. 11. For this fort to be occupied by Gauls will not be pleasing to the Romans. 12. The Gauls, when conquered by the Romans, ceased to be free. 13. You can not live long without water.
II. 1. Puella aquam cotīdiē ā fluviō ad portās portāre incēpit. 2. Gallī castra in locō proeliō idōneō posuerant. 3. Diū castellum occupāre frūstrā temptābant. (§ 190. *a)* 4. Neque iacere tela in mūrōs cessāvērunt. 5. Sed oppidum capere nōn poterant.

§ 218, page 95

The Faithless Tarpëia
Once upon a time the Sabines were waging war with the Romans and had gained many victories. Already they were laying waste the fields next to the walls; already they were approaching the town. However the Romans had fled onto the Capitol and were far away from peril. They believed in strong walls and high rocks. In vain the Sabines hurled their weapons; in vain they attacked the strong gates; they could not take possession of the fort. Then they made a new plan. Tarpëia was a pretty, proud Roman girl. Daily she

carried water to the Roman troops. The Sabines did not harm her because she had no weapons and the Sabines did not wage war with women and children. Tarpëia loved ornaments made of gold very much. Daily she saw the gold ornaments of the Sabines and soon she began to long for them. One of the Sabines said to her: “Lead the Sabine forces within the gates, O Tarpëia, and very great will be your rewards.”

§ 228, page 99

I. 1. Who is sick? The slave whom I love is sick. 2. Whose shield do you have? I have the shield that the lieutenant sent to the fort. 3. To whom will the lieutenant give his shield? He will give the shield to my son. 4. Where did the ancient Germans live? The ancient Germans lived on the land that is next to the Rhine. 5. With whom were the Germans in the habit of waging war? The Germans used to wage war with the Romans, who were eager to overcome them. 6. Which men are pitching camp? These are the men by whose arms the Germans were conquered. 7. Which weapons do your forces lack? Our forces lack swords and spears. 8. By whom was the left gate being held? The left gate was being held by (our) allies. 9. Which provinces have been occupied by the Romans. Many provinces have been occupied by the Romans. 10. Which men will the Gods favour? The Gods will favour good men.
II. 1. Quam victōriam nūntiābis/bitis? Victōriam quam nautae reportāvērunt populō nūntiābō. 3. Virī quī castra ponēbant pugnae studēbant. 4. Tamen mox ā cōpīīs quās Sextus mīserat victī sunt.
5. Cōpīīs nostrīs resistere nōn poterant, sed ab eō locō sine morā fūgērunt.

§ 229, page 100

The Faithless Tarpëia (Concluded)
Tarpëia, excited because of the Sabines’ beautiful ornaments, could not resist and replied: “Give the ornaments that you wear on (your) left arms to me, and I shall quickly lead your forces into the fort.” And the Sabines did not refuse; but through the tough, great gates of the fort they hastened to where Tarpëia led (them) and soon they stood between the firm and high walls. Then, without delay, they harshly threw (their) shields onto Tarpëia; for they were also bearing shields on their left arms! Thus was the treacherous girl, Tarpëia, killed; in this way did the Sabines take possession of the fort.

§ 234, page 103

I. 1. Neither the foot-soldiers nor the cavalrymen were able to take possession of the Roman fort 2. With extremely great they attacked the high walls daily. 3. The feet of the soldiers were often wounded by the stones that were being thrown down from the wall. 4. Which new plan did the leader make? 5. He tempted the faithless girl with beautiful ornaments. 6. What did the girl do? 7. The girl, excited by the gold, led the soldiers through the gates. 8. Yet she did not gain the rewards that she had asked for with the greatest eagerness. 9. Among the ancient Romans Tarpëia was not praised.
II. 1. Quod navigium est illud quod videō? Illud navigium est Victōria; id nunc ventō idōneō/ secundō navigat et mox Italiae adpropinquābit. 2. Iūdicēs barbarōs rapī et interficī/necārī iussērunt. 3. Prīncipēs barbarōrum subitō fugere incēpērunt, sed celeriter ab equitibus captī sunt. 4. Rēx peditēs ad mūrum, dē quō oppidānī lapidēs maximō (cum) studiō iaciēbant, dūxit.

§ 237, page 105

I. 1. Do you hear the trumpets, Marcus? Not only do I hear the trumpets, but I can also see the rows of soldiers and the wagons full of baggage. 2. What legions do we see? These legions have recently come from Gaul. 3. What have they done there? Were they eager to fight or were they without courage? 4. They have fought many battles and have brought back great victories and many prisoners. 5. Who is the commander in chief of these legions? Caesar, the greatest general of the Romans. 6. Who is the horseman who is wearing a beautiful wreath? That horseman is my brother. The wreath has been given to him by the consul because he had fought with the greatest courage and had saved our fatherland from barbarians.
II. 1. Quis patrem meum hodiē vīdit ? 2 Eum nūper vīdī. Ad domicilium tuum cum mātre et sorōre tuīs (tuā) properābat. 3. Homines ubi ā patriā longē absunt et cibō egent iniūriā continērī nōn possunt. 4. Salūs mīlitum Caesarī imperātōrī cāra est. 5. Prīncipēs oppidum frūmentī plēnum quod ā cōnsule tenēbātur oppūgnāre studēbant. 6. Rēx captīvōrum impedīmenta dēlērī vetuit.

§ 239, page 106

I.1. When the savages took Rome, they destroyed the greatest works of the kings. 2.The Romans have received (suffered) many defeats from the savages. 3. When the fear among the townspeople was greatest, their doubtful (wavering) spirits were strengthened by the famous orator. 4. Rome is on the bank of a big river. 5. When Caesar, the commander in chief, ordered his soldiers to take their weapons, they could not be restrained from the battle. 6. When the battle was fought, the general could not be found. 7. The general had been wounded by a arrow in the head and could not stand. 8. A foot soldier has carried him from the battle with great labour (effort). 9. He has held the general with his arms and saved him from the greatest dangers. 10. For his courage the good soldier has received a crown from the general.
II. 1. Cōnsul corōnam in capite victōris posuit. 2. Ante portās ab oppidānīs acceptus est. 3. Ōrātor clārus eum laudāvit et dīxit: “Labōribus tuīs patriam ā calāmitāte servāvistī.” 4. Verba ōrātōris victōrī grāta fuērunt. 5. Patriam servāre opus magnum erat.

§ 240, page 107

The Cimbrian terror.
Once upon a time the Cimbri and the Teutons, people of Germany, had approached Italy with their wives and children, and they had conquered the Roman forces with a very great battle. When the flight of the legions was announced, the fear of all of the Romans (Roman legions? Romanae is female) was very great, and the Romans, heavily excited, made frequent sacrifices to the gods and sought safety.
Then/at that time Manlius, the orator, strengthened the hearts/spirits of the people as follows: - “We have taken (received) a great defeat. Our towns are taken by the Cimbri and the Teutons, our farmers are killed, our fields are laid waste, the troops of the savages are approaching Rome. If we, therefore, do not fight a new battle (or: and so unless we fight a new battle) with new spirits and drive the Germans out of our fatherland without delay, there will be no safety for our women and children. Save the children! Save our fatherland! Previously, we were overcome because our generals were weak. Now Marius, the famous general, who has gained many other victories already, will lead the legions and he will hasten to free our minds from the Cimbrian terror.”
At that time, Marius was waging war in Africa. He has been called from Africa to Italy without delay. He has made a levy of new troops not only on the whole of Italy but also on the provinces of the allies. He has trained the soldiers, moreover, with severe

discipline and continuous labour. Then he has quickly hastened with the foot soldiers and the horsemen, who were already eager for battle, to the camp of the Germans. The fighting was long and severe. Then the savages fled and many were killed by the horsemen during their flight. Marius has been called father of the fatherland.

§ 245, page 109

I.1. Which city do we see? The city you see is Rome. 2. The Roman citizens had strengthened their city with high towers and long walls. 3. The winds prevented the men-of-war from approaching the territory of the enemies. 4. The general has received golden spurs and other decorations from his retainers. 5. The Roman soldiers have waged fierce wars with/against the enemies and have conquered/defeated them with great slaughter. 6. Some animals love the land, others the sea. 7. The men-of-war that were carrying aid to the general have been destroyed by the enemies with fire. 8. In this sea we have seen many birds that had flown far away from land. 9. Haven't you seen the men-of-war of the enemies and the fires that our city was being destroyed with? Yes, but we have seen neither the slaughter of the citizens nor the flight of the retainers. 10. Birds and other animals have quickly begun to seek safety by flight when they saw the fire. 11. The judge didn't stand in the ranks of foot soldiers, did he? Not at all, the judge was among the horsemen and his horse wore a beautiful decoration.
II.1. Inopiā frūmentī animālia vīcī vīvere nōn poterant. 2. Imperātor, ubi fāmam audīvit, equitem ad vīcum celeriter mīsit. 3. Eques equum pulchrum habēbat et calcāria aurea/aurī gerēbat. 4. Cīvibus dīxit: "Clientēs vestrōs cum equīs et carrīs ad castra nostra mittite, et cōpiam frūmentī accipiētis." 5. Animīs laetīs mātūrāvērunt verbīs eius pārēre.

§ 248, page 112

animal	n	-al
avis	f	-is
caedēs	f	long vowel (not ō) + s
calcar	n	-ar
calamitās	f	long vowel (not ō) + s
caput	n	caput
eques	m	-es (-itis)
fīnis	m	-nis
flūmen	n	-n
ignis	m	-nis
īnsigne	n	-e
labour	m	-or
lapis	m	exception
legiō	f	-ō
mare	n	-e
mīles	m	-es (itis)
nāvis	f	-is
opus	n	-us
salūs	f	long vowel (not ō) + s
urbs	f	consonant + s

§ 249, page 112

I. The first bridge over the Rhine.

The safety of the allies was always dear to the Romans. Once upon a time, the Gauls, friends of the Romans, had received many wrongs from the Germans, who lived across the river Rhine. When ambassadors came from them to Caesar, the general of the Romans, and asked for help, the Romans hurried with long (great) marches (= a forced march) to the country of the enemy. Soon they came to the banks of the great river. The general was eager to lead his troops across the river, but he could by no way (do that). He had no ships. The water was deep. The general, however, a famous man, (who was) never moved by adverse fortune, made a new plan. He ordered his men to build a bridge over the wide river. Never before had a bridge over the Rhine been seen. When the enemies saw the bridge that the Romans had made, they began to prepare flight without delay, moved by the greatest fear.
II. 1. hostis/hostēs summum montem occupāverat/occupāverant. 2. erant multae arborēs in collibus adversīs. 3. castra ad pulchum fontem posuimus. 4. iter per hostium fīnēs numquam est sine perīculō. 5. tempus mēnsis idōneum erat itinerī. 6. dentēs monstrī erant longī. 7. peditēs, ubi sanguinem captīvōrum vīdērunt, moenia summā vī petere/oppūgnāre incēpērunt.

§ 258, page 115

I The Romans invade the Enemy's Country.
Once the Roman foot soldiers with the swift horsemen made a journey to the enemies' city. When they where not far away, they seized a farmer, who explained to them a short and easy way. Already the Romans could see the high walls, strong towers and other works of the city. On the walls there stood many chiefs. When the chiefs saw the Romans, they order the citizens to throw stones and other weapons from the walls. Then the brave soldiers could not be kept from battle and the eager general ordered a signal with the trumpet to be given. With the greatest force they all hastened. The commander in chief commited all the baggage to his lieutenant, Sextus. Sextus placed the baggage on the top of the hill. The battle was heavy and keen, but the enemies were not equal to the Romans. Some were killed, others were taken. Among the prisoners were the mother and sister of the king. Only a few Romans were wounded by the enemies. The favourable battle was pleasing to the Romans. Fortune always favours the brave.
II. Aliī mēnsēs brevēs, aliī longī sunt/ Mēnsēs aliī longī aliī brevēs sunt. 2. Summum montem occupāre erat difficile. 3. Apud collēs Italiae sunt fontēs multī et pulchrī. 4. Mīlitēs ibi sedēbant ubi impedīmenta conlocāta erant quia pedēs (eōrum) dēfessī erant. 5. Urbs quam mīlitēs petere/oppūgnāre studēbant moenibus validīs et turribus altīs mūnīta erat. 6. Nōnne rēx corōnam gravem aurī et omnem pecūniam suam servō perfidō mandāvit? Vērō, sed servus anteā perfidus numquam fuerat.

§ 261, page 116

I. 1. Before the arrival of Caesar, the swift horsemen of the enemies had made a fierce attack on the camp. 2. To restrain the army from the battle was not easy. 3. After his arrival, Caesar ordered the legionary soldiers to be led out of the camp. 4. Before the camp there was a fight with the enemies' cavalry. 5. After a short time the cavalry fled across the river where the enemies' camp was situated. 6. Then the victorious commander in chief (apposition: victor, commander in chief) laid waste the fields and burned the villages of the enemies. 7. However, he has not stormed the camp, because the soldiers were tired and the place difficult. 8. The enemies did not cease to throw spears, which have injured only a few. 9. After the adverse fight, the chiefs of the Gauls were eager to send ambassadors to Caesar, but they could not persuade the people.

II. 1. Vidistīne nāvem longam in lacū? 2. Eam nōn in lacū sed in portū vidī. 3. Ventō validō nauta frātrem nāvigāre vetuit. 4. Num Caesar impetum equitātum ā cornū dextrō fecit? 5. Minimē, impetum ā cornū sinistrō fecit. 6. Quis vēlōcem equum tuum pārēre docuit? 7. Manibus meīs equum exercuī, neque opus erat difficile. 8. Pulchrum est animal et vīs habet magna.

§ 270, page 119

I. 1. In Corinth all decorations of gold had been seized by victorious leaders. 2. Caesar has led the army to Geneva with long (large) marches. 3. Which bridge had the enemy burnt? The enemy had burnt the bridge over the Rhine. 4. At Pompeii you can see many houses of the Romans. 5. The consul hastened from Rome to the country on (with) a swift horse. 6. Many people were sitting in the house of the consul. 7. The general had ordered the lieutenant to sail to Athens with many men-of-war. 8. Before the walls of the city are rows of high trees. 9. Because of the high trees we have not been able to find the lake and the harbour. 10. Caesar drilled his legions that were in Gaul with many battles. 11. Daily he pitched camp in a suitable place and fortified (it).
II. 1. Caesar, imperātor clārus, ubi Rōmā discesserat, equō vēlōcī ad prōvinciam Romānam properāvit. 2. Fāmam dē sociīs Genāvae audīverat. Dē sociīs quī Genāvae erant fāmam audīverat. 3. Post adventum Caesar mīlitēs convocāvit et eōs (eōsque) proelium committere iussit. 4. Hostēs terga vertere properāvērunt, aliī quia timēbant, aliī propter vulnera. 5. Nūper Athēnīs fuī et locum ubi iūdicēs sedēbant vīdī. Nuper Athenis eram (fui) locumque vidi ubi sedebant iudices. 6. Marcus et Sextus sunt frātrēs meī; alter Rōmae, alter rūrī habitat/vīvit.

§ 271, page 121

Daedalus and Icarus
Crete is an ancient island that is beaten by the high water of the great sea. There Minos once upon a time was king. Daedalus, who was fleeing out of his fatherland, Greece, came to him. King Minos received him wih kind words and gave him a dwelling place at Crete. And in this place Daedalus lived without worry and made many famous works for the king. After a lon time, however, Daedalus began to long for his dear native land. He was eager to hasten home, but he could not persuade the king and the savage sea forbade flight.

§ 276. page 122

I. Galba the farmer. Galba the farmer lives in the country. Every day he begins to work at daybreak, and he does not cease in his zeal before the night. At midday his daughter Julia calls him to dinner. At night he turns his tired feet home. In the summer the sons of the farmer give their father aid. At winter the farmer sends them to school. There the teacher tells the boys many stories about the exploits of Caesar. In the summer the sons of the farmer practice with continuous labour and the heavy work of the fiels is not troublesome to them. Galba lives without any care and does not fear adversity.
II. 1. Eō mēnse fuērunt multa proelia in Galliā. 2. Equitātus hostium impetum in Caesaris aciem fēcit. 3. Prīmā hōrā noctis nāvis fluctibus superāta est. 4. Secundō diē barbarī in Caesaris fidem venīre studēbant / studuērunt. 5. Spē victōriae commōtus rēx proelium commīserat,. 6. Eō annō īgnis multās avēs aliaque animālia dēlēvit. 7. Sanguinem in dentibus ferae vidēbāmus / vīdimus.

§ 277. page 123

Daedalus and Icarus (continued)
Then Daedalus, moved by heavy troubles (heavily troubled), spoke as follows to his son Icarus: “My heart, Icarus, is full of sadness nor do my eyes lack tears. I am most of all eager to depart from Crete, to hasten to Athens; but the king refuses to listen to my words and takes away all hope of return. But I shall never be conquered by adversity. Land and sea are hostile, but I shall find another way of flight.” Then he directs his mind to unkown arts (notice acc.plu. in –īs) and makes a wonderful plan. For he places feathers in a row and makes true wings.

§ 281. page 125

3. doceō mē; docēs tē; docet sē; docēmus nōs; docētis vōs; docent sē.

§ 283. page 125

I. 1 My mother is dear to me and your mother is dear to you. 2. Your letters were pleasing to ys and our letters were pleasing to you. 3. The messenger of the king, who is with us, will answer nothing. 4. The messengers have demanded peace and friendship for them and their companions. 5. If you will take up arms, I will seize the kingdom. 6. Who of you both is a Roman citizen. Neither of us. 7. At that time many suffered punishment because they had attacked the kingdom. 8. Inflict punishment on the fierce enemies of our native land, Caesar. 9. At daybreak some intrusted themselves to flight, moved by fear; others, however, sustained the attack of our army with great courage. 10. When the sister of the king heard about the adverse (outcome of the) battle, she killed herself at Pompeii.
II. 1. Quem docēs? Mē doceō. 2. Mīlitēs gladiō sē(sē) vulnerāvit. 3. Magister nōs laudat, sed vōs nōn laudat / neque vōs laudat. 4. Itaque supplicium dē vōbis sūmet, sed nōs supplicium nōn dabimus/ neque nōs supplicium dabimus. (according to my dictionary, supplicium as punishment usually means the death penalty. Beware ye lazy boys!) 5. Quis Rōmam iter mēcum faciet? 6. Tēcum ad portās urbis iter faciam. 7. Quis nōbis viam dēmōnstrābit? Diī vōbis viam dēmōnstrābunt.

§ 284. page 125

Daedalus and Icarus (concluded)
The boy, Icarus, stood next to him (lit. stood in the same place) and saw his father’s wonderful work. After the finished touch (the last hand) had been put to the wings, Daedalus tried them and flew in the air(s) like a bird. Then he fastened wings to his son’s shoulders and taught him to fly and said: “I forbid you, my son, to approach either the sun or the sea. If you approach the waves, the water will harm your wings, and if you approach the sun, the fire will burn them.” Then father and sun begin their difficult journey. They move their wings and commit themselves to the air. But the foolish boy does not obey his father’s words. He approaches the sun. His wings are burned and Icarus falls down into the sea and loses his life. Daedalus, however, flew without any danger across the waves to the island of Sicily.

§ 288. page 127

I.1. You and I are living in the same town. 2. We are not afraid of the journey itself, but of the fierce wild beast tha are said to be in the dens forest. 3. Once upon a time we ourselves made the same journey. 4. At that time we saw many wild beasts. 5. But they have not injured us. 6. Caesar himself snatched a shield out of the hands of a soldier

and hastened to the very line of battle. 7. Therefore the soldiers threw their spears into the enemies' bodies with the greatest courage. 8. The Romans also received severe wounds. 9. Finally the enemies retreated and fled in all directions. 10. The same hour a letter was sent to Rome by the general himself. 11. The same month the prisoners were also sent to Italy. 12. But many refused to make the difficult journey across the mountains beacuse of their wounds, and were said to be in Geneva.
II.1. Pompeiīs est mōns mīrus. 2. (Ego) ipse, ubi (in) eō locō eram, eum montem vīdī. 3. Eōdem diē multae urbēs īgne et lapidibus ex monte ipsō dēlētae sunt. 4. Num vēram eius calamitātis fabulam audīvisti(s)? 5. Eō diē sōl ipse hominibus lūcem dare nōn poterat. 6. (Tū) ipse eam fābulam nōbis nārrāre dēbēs.

§ 289. page 127

How Horatius held the bridge.
When Tarquin the Proud, the seventh and last king of the Romans was expelled into banishment by the angry Romans, he asked Porsena, the king of the Etruscans for help. Soon Porsena cam to Rome with great forces, and the city itself was in great danger. In the whole region the Roman army had been conquered. The king had already seized the Janiculum. Never before were the Romans held by such great fear. They hastened form the fields into the city and fortified the town itself with the greatest zeal.

§ 294. page 129

I. A German Chieftain addresses his followers.
That brave leader of the Germans called together his men, and strengthened their spirits in this way. "I have called you, who live in this country, together at this place, because you, together with me, have to free those fields and houses (of you) from the wrongs of the Romans. This will not be hard for us, because those enemies fear these dense forests, wild beast whose footprints they see, and the high mountains. If we are strong, the gods themselves will show us the way of safety. That sun, those eyes have seen our losses. Therefore the name of that Roman republic is hateful not only to us, but also to all people who love liberty. I call you to arms. Practise that ancient courage and you will conquer."
II. 1. Cantatne avis ista? 2. Haec avis et aestāte et hieme cantat et vōcem pulchram habet / vōxque eius pulchra est. 3. Illae avēs rūrī hieme nōn cantant. 4. Ēripe pīlum ē manibus istīus mīlitis et domum mēcum venī. 5. Istīs ipsīs oculīs vestigia vidēbis inimīcī invīsī, quī domicilium meum cremāvit et impetum in fratrem meum fēcit. 6. Propter hās / eās rēs dē eō supplicium sine morā sūmere dēbēmus. 7. Hostēs reī pūblicae supplicia nōn semper dant.

§ 295. page 130

How Horatius held the bridge (continued)
One part of the city seemed sufficiently fortified by walls, the other part by the river. But there was a bridge over the river that nearly presented a way for the enemies. Then Horatius Cocles, a brave man, shouted (said with a great voice), "Cut down the bridge, Romans! Shortly Porsenna will lead his troops across (it) into the city." Already there were enemies on the bridge, but Horatius with two companions hastened to the farthest part of the bridge, and these alone sustained the frontline of the enemy. Then the Roman citizens truly began to cut down the bridge in the rear, and the enemies tried in vain to overcome Horatius.

§ 298. page 132

I. 1. Someone fell from the bridge down into the river but he has been saved without any danger. 2. There is in fact some good fortune in the life of every man. 3. Not even any of the soldiers has stayed in the camp. 4. If you see anyone at my house, order him to leave. 5. If anyone holds the bridge, not even such a great army can take the city. 6. The city was not sufficiently fortified and at midday a certain king had almost led his troops across the bridge. 7. Finally a certain soldier leaped down in the waves (while) armed and turned his eyes to the other bank unharmed. 8. Everyone ought to give that brave soldier something. 9. Such courage has in fact always pleased the Romans. 10. Once upon a time Corinth was a large enough city and almost equal to Rome itself; now, however, the walls have fallen down and just a few remains of that town can be found. 11. Everyone loves liberty, and in fact the name of the king is hateful to anyone.
II. 1. Sī Cornēlius quendam Corinthī vīderis (future perfect), eum ad mē mitte. 2. Paene omnēs mīlitēs quī in fluctūs dēcidērunt incolumēs erant/fuērunt. 3. Nē Pompeiīs quidem tantum īgnem vīdī. 4. (Ego) ipse/ipsa alicui aliquid nārrāre studuī. 5. Quisque opus suum laudābat / Suum quisque laudabat opus. 6. Vīdistīne rūrī quemquam? Quemquam nōn vīdī. 7. Nisī quis cum Horātiō in ponte mānēbit, rēs pūblica summō erit in perīculō.

§ 299. page 132

How Horatius held the bridge (concluded)
Soon, when (only) a small part of the bridge reamined, Horatius ordered his comrades to get away and sustained with wonderful firmness the attack of those entire armies, alone. Finally the bridge fell down into the water with a great splash (noise). Then indeed did Horatius retreat and leaped armed into the waters. The enemies hurled many spears towards him; however, he swam across the waves to the other bank unharmed. Because of such great deeds the Roman people not only gave him other great rewards, but also places a statue of Horatius in a public place.

§ 306. page 134

I. 1. What were the scouts seeking for? The scouts were seeking for the most opportune time for the march. 2. In the middle of the wood we made fires as frequent as possible, because we had never before seen wild beasts so audacious. 3. In ancient times the Germans were braver than the Gauls. 4. Caesar was more famous than the enemies who killed him. 5. Each person carried a huge shield and quite a long spear. 6. Among the foreigners the Germans were the boldest and the bravest. 7. The mind of men is quicker than their body. 8. The men of some lands are very unfortunate. 9. The bodies of the Germans were more huge (bigger) than those of the Romans. 10. The very keen leaders of the Gauls led their very quick horses across a certain river without any delay. 11. In the summer, the days are longer than in the winter. 12. A certain commander in chief has asked (from) the scouts about the recent arrival of the men-of-war.
II. 1. Omnium avium vēlōcissima/celerrima est aquila. 2. Quaedam animālia celerior sunt quam equus celerrimus. 3. Nōmen Rōmānum invīsissimum erat hostibus reī pūblicae. 4. Rōmānī dē sociīs perfidīs supplicium gravissimum semper sūmpsērunt. 5. Aegrior eram, itaque ab urbe rūs properāvī. 6. Mārcus aliquōs amīcōs cāriōrēs quam Caesarem habēbat. 7. Nōnne dē proeliō fāmam recentiōrem quaesīvistī(s)? 8. Nē post victōriam tam opportūnam quidem amīcitiam imperātōris quaesīvit.

FROM HERE NO LATIN TO ENGLISH EXERCISES

§ 310 page 136
II.
1. Quam urbem Roma pulchriorem vidisti/vidistis ?
2. Galli Germanis alacriores non erant/fuerunt.
3. Aquila equo tardior non est.
4. Mulier alacris noctu iter facere non timebat/timuit (Mulier alacris non timebat/timuit ne iter noctu faceret).
5. Multitudinis animi/mentes leniores amicioresque erant.
6. Sed regis mens dissimillima erat (Sed regis animus dissimillimus erat).
7. Rex nobili patri suo similis non erat.
8. Colles illi humiliores sunt quam finium nostrorum ingentes montes. (Colles illi nostrorum finium ingentibus montibus humiliores sunt.)

§ 314 page 138
II.
1. Mulieres reliquae ex aedificiis suis fugerunt seque abdiderunt.
2. Terrebantur neque capi cupiebant neque in servitutem tradi.
3. Nihil servitute peius esse potest.
4. Servitus morte peior est.
5. In Romano imperio multi occisi sunt quia "servi esse"/servire recusabant (recusabant ne "servi essent"/servirent).
6. Patriam tradere pessimum scelus est.

§ 318 page 139
II.
1. Aliud multo difficilius iter per citeriorem Galliam relinquebatur.
2. Antiquis temporibus nulla civitas validior erat quam imperium Romanum.
3. Ulterioris Galliae civitates obsides Caesari tradere non cupiebant.
5. Servitus morte nihilo melior (potior) est.
6. Hostes acres se statim in proximas silvas receperunt quod Caesaris recentibus victoriis terrebantur.

§ 326 pages 141-142
II.
1. Quaedam gentes ab hostibus [suis] facile superantur.
2. Germania Gallia multo maior est.
3. Nonne Romani inter Italiae gentes potentissimi erant ?
4. Miles propter vulnera difficillime e fossa corpus suum traxit.
5. Neque fugere neque pugnare poterat.
6. Qui eum servavit ? Eques quidam rem audacter suscepit.
7. Rumores de militis morte veri non erant.

§ 332 page 144
II.
1. Duos/Duo fratres habeo et ex eis unus Romae vivit. (Mihi sunt fratres duo quorum alter Romae vivit).
2. Caesar tribus legionibus urbem ipsam oppugnavit/oppugnabat.
3. Hora una munitionum magnam partem delevit.

4. Ubi hostes portas diutius defendere non potuerunt, se in collem receperunt qui proxime/ « brevi spatio »*/ « breve spatium »**) aberat.
5. Ibi eorum tria milia Romanis fortiter restiterunt.
* Abl of measure of difference (as found in Cicero)
** Acc of extent (as found in Caesar)

§ 337 pages 145-146
II.
1. Caesar a flumine milia passuum duo castra posuit.
2. Castra fossa quindecim pedes lata et vallo novem pedes alto munivit.
3. Hostium castra « magno spatio »*/ « magnum spatium »**/ longissime aberant.
4. Postridie decem milia passuum horis tribus « ire contendit » (cucurrit).
5. Subito hostes omnibus copiis (viribus) in novissimum agmen impetum fecerunt.
6. Horas duas Romani a barbaris pressi sunt.
7. Horis tribus post (Hora quarta) barbari fugiebant.
* Abl of measure of difference (as found in Cicero)
** Acc of extent (as found in Caesar)

§ 341 page 147
II.
1. Hostes contra spem nostram fugerunt equitatusque eos subsecutus est.
2. E turbae omnibus partibus oriebantur/ « orti sunt » clamores eorum qui vulnerabantur.
3. Caesar passus non est equitatum longius insequi.
4. Equitatus prima hora profectus est revertebaturque hora quarta.
5. Vallum duodecim pedes altum circa castra Romana erat.
6. Caesar dies tres propter/ob rem frumentariam morabitur.
7. Paene omnes legati hostes metuebant/verebantur iterque morari conati sunt.

§ 353 pages 152-153
II.
1. Helvetii legatos mittunt ut pacem petant.
2. Prima luce proficiscvntur ut ante noctem iter longius faciant.
3. Mulieres in silvas abdent ne capiantur.
4. Galli bella multa gerunt ut patriam suam [a] servitute liberent.
5. Romanis fortiter resistent ne deleantur.

§ 360 page 155
II.
1. Caesar milites hortatus est ut fortius pugnarent.
2. Helvetii domos suas reliquerunt ut bellum gererent.
3. Exploratores statim profecti sunt ne a Germanis caperentur.
4. Caesar de eis supplicia sumpsit ut alii terrerentur magis.
5. Nuntios Romam misit ut victoriam nuntiaret.

§ 368 page 159
II.
1. a) Quis Caesarem iter facere iussit ? - b) Quis imperavit ut Caesar iter faceret?
2. Perfidi exploratores ei persuaserunt ut prima luce proficisceretur.
3. Ab eo petent ne supplicium sumat.
4. Postulavit ut ad castra venirent.
5. Eos monuit ut omnia narrarent.

§ 373 page 161
II.
1. Timemus ut veniant.
2. Timemus ne veniant.
3. (Timebamus num venissent)*
4. (Timebamus an venissent)*
5. Multum timebant ut castra defendi posset.
6. Paene omnes castra relinquere timebant
*Subjunctive pluperfect is not found after NE. NUM « if » and AN « if not » introduce indirect questions.

§ 378 page 164
1. Exercitus iter in hostium finibus faciens in maximo periculo erat.
2. Longitudine itineris territi domum desiderabant.
3. Profecturi exploratores clamores victoriae audiverunt.
4. Multos dies morati aedificia incendimus profectique sumus.
5. Romae vivens multo meliores oratores audivi quam hi.
6. Milites ultra flumen pugnantes nobis fortiores non sunt.

§ 382 page 166
II.
1. nolebat, ne malint, voluerunt. 2. mavis, ut nollent, volunt 3. volumus, maluerant, ut malit.
4. Caesar rumore audito imperavit ut legiones celerius (citius) progrederentur.
5. Caesare duce viri iter facere volebant.
6. Pauci, rumoribus quos audierant territi, domi manere maluerunt.
7. Eis (Quibus) relictis, reliqui quam celerrime festinaverunt.
8. Caesar, suscepta re, diutius morari nolebat.

§ 388 page 168
II.
1. Id fiet, fiebant, ut id fiat. 2. Id fit, fiet, fieri. 3. fiunt, fiebamus, ne id fiat.
4. Milites tam fortes sunt ut vincant.
5. Milites fortes sunt ut vincant.
6. Munitio tam valida (firma) facta erat ut capi non posset.
7. Munitio valida (firma) facta erat ne capi posset.
8. Oppido capto (Urbe capta), oppidani timebant ne servi fierent.
9. Quae civitas tam infirma est ut sese defendere nolit ?

§ 394 pages 170-171
II.
1. Romani urbem suam Romam vocaverunt.
2. Urbs a Romanis Roma vocata est.
3. Cives optimi eum regem creare cupiebant.
4. Miles fortis vir non erat qui fugeret.
5. Nemo erat qui me amicum vocaret.
6. Illi viri non sunt qui amicos suos tradant.
7. Erant qui eum omnium fortissimum vocarent.

§ 400 pages 172-173
II.
1. Tum illud proelium pugnatum est cum Romae eram.
2. Equites cum numero pauci essent terga tamen non verterunt.
3. Ubi castra satis munita erant, hostis domum revertit.
4. Cum gentes inter se obsides dent Caesarem de eo certiorem faciemus.
5. Germani et Galli lingua et legibus dissimillimi sunt.

§ 411 page 176-177
II.
1. Haec ornamenta Corneliae sunt.
2. Rei militaris peritissimi viri ad urbem capiendam missi sunt.
3. (Exploratores collem idoneum qui muniretur flumini proximum invenerunt)
4. Statim equitatus commeatus quaerendi causa veniet.
5. Animus Gallorum rebus novis bellisque sumendis studet.
6. Ducis est aciem ducere.
7. Cui negotium dabimus rei frumentariae curandae ?

§ 422 page 180
II.
1. Puer tardus est. Dicit puerum tardum esse, fuisse, futurum esse.
2. Equus validus est, fuit, erit. Iudicavit equum validum esse, fuisse, futurum esse.
3. Putamus exercitum aestate ineunte a castris abiturum esse.
4. Die sequente per exploratores cognovimus hostium urbem passuum decem milibus abesse.
5. Rex respondit ornamenta reginae esse.

§ 428 pages 182-183
II.
1. Galli Caesaris sociis bellum inferent.
2. Gallos audivimus Caesaris sociis inlaturos esse.
3. Publius huic proelio non interfuit.
4. Certiores facti sumus Publium huic proelio non interfuisse.
5. Vir qui equitatui praefectus erat postquam vulneratus est terga vertere coepit.
6. Te Caesar corhorti non praefecit ne calamitatem inferres exercitui.

§ 434 pages 184-185
II.
1. Quem ceperunt collem ? Video quem collem ceperint.
2. Quis clientibus nostris has iniurias intulit ?
3. Quaesiverunt quis clientibus suis has iniurias intulisset.
4. Quo circa tertiam vigiliam isti ? Scis quo ierim.
5. Quota hora pueri domum reverterunt ? Quaeram quota hora pureri domum reverterint.

§ 439 page 186
II.
1. Tibi suadeo ut consilium belli cum fortibus Gallis faciendi omittas.
2. Scisne ubi equitatus locum castris delegerit ?
3. Hostium timor tibi magno erit usui.
4. Caesar impedimentis tres cohortes praesidio reliquit.
5. Hieme lacus fluctus tam magni sunt ut navibus magno impedimento sint.

6. Caesar de eis gravia supplicia sumpsit qui publica aedificia incenderunt.

§ 447 page 188
II.
1. Caesar magnae sapientiae magnaeque audaciae dux erat, atque rei militaris peritissimus.
2. Germani viri magnae staturae erant, putabantque Romanis vim nullam esse.
3. Viri summae virtutis in castris praesidio impedimentis relicti sunt.
4. Regis filia, quae duci finitimae civitatis in matrimonium data erat, pulcherrimae speciei mulier erat.
5. Milites circa castra novem pedum fossam facient.
6. Magnae latitudinis flumen inter nos et hostes erat.

§ 452 page 190
II.
1. Unus ex regis filiis multique homines eius capti sunt.
2. Nemo erat qui illam reginam creare cuperet.
3. Res frumentaria Caesari duci semper curae fuit (erat).
4. Castra credo passuum decem milibus abesse.
5. Per densissimam silvam horas tres iter fecimus.
6. Belli sociis inferendi (Bellum sociis inferendi) consilium regi gratum non erat.
7. Ubi venit in collem, duodecim pedum vallo (muro) eum munivit.

§ 454 pages 191-192
II.
1. Legatus monte capto suos (a) proelio continuit.
2. Galli omnes inter se legibus differunt.
3. Gens illa reliquis multo fortior est.
4. Haec via passuum decem milibus brevior est illa.
5. Aestate Caesar bellum in Gallia gessit, hieme in Italiam revertit.
6. Media nocte dux a castris tribus legionibus profectus est.
7. Timeo ut ipsum te ab istis hostibus defendere possis.
8. Hoc proelio confecto, pax ab omnibus Gallis facta est (iuncta est - impetrata est « was obtained »).

§ 459 page 193
II.
1. Nonne vides quis in muro stet ?
2. Audimus urbis capiendae consilium omissum esse.
3. Cum Germani putarent Romanos Rhenum transire non posse, Caesar pontem iussit aedificari (fieri).
4. Ponte perfecto, barbari tam valde territi sunt ut se abderent.
5. Timebant ne Caesar se insequeretur.
6. Caesar mercatores rogavit (a mercatoribus quaesivit) quae esset insulae magnitudo (quam magna esset insula).
7. Mercatores ei suaserunt ne mare transiret.
8. Exploratores ad locum castris deligendum praemisit.